

DANIELS AND NAVY BOARD TO AGREE ON ONE PROGRAMME

To Storm Congress Unitedly to Assure Adequate Battle Fleet.

SUBMARINES, PLANES AND SCOUTS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—That the Secretary of the Navy will submit to Congress the most comprehensive programme for additions to the fleet ever forwarded to that body now appears to be assured.

Administration officials say there can no longer be any doubt that President Wilson has decided to give his support to a more progressive policy in upbuilding the navy along modern lines.

This means in their opinion that the General Board of the Navy, the advisory council formed by the head of the Department, and Secretary Daniels will cooperate in making a well-balanced programme that will call for more battleships, scouts, repair ships, and other auxiliaries so urgently required by modern warfare. Heretofore the Secretary has recommended a building programme without regard to the findings of the General Board.

Admiral Benson Big Factor.

Admiral Benson, the new chief of operations, is the principal military adviser of the Secretary. He is likewise a member of the General Board and a member of the advisory council. It is expected that if Admiral Benson has his way only one naval programme will be submitted to Congress this winter instead of two, as in former years. Under such circumstances, with the support of the President, naval officials are hopeful that Congress will adopt this winter a well thought out policy fashioned by experts.

When the House Committee on Naval Affairs came to prepare the naval budget last year it was confronted with two official building programmes. One of them, prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, proposed two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight mine submarines, one gunboat and one oiler. The General Board recommended six additional ships, including four battleships, sixteen destroyers, nineteen submarines and other auxiliaries, as well as \$50,000,000 for aerial service.

The Secretary ignored the recommendations of the General Board and based his programme on what he thought he could get from Congress.

It is realized that as long as the Secretary Daniels and his aids in the General Board and the Secretary work at cross purposes, as they have for many years, Congress will pay little attention to expert opinion in framing naval bills.

Service Rows Aired.

Other differences within the service were aired before the House committee during the last session. Appearing before the committee at different times Secretary Daniels and his aids in the Department told conflicting stories as to the needs of the service. An effort will be made to avoid such exhibitions in the future. Secretary Daniels and his aids in the Department that the absence of team work in the past has militated against the adoption of anything like a well-balanced policy in the upbuilding of the navy.

The subject of national defence so far as it affects the navy was considered at a meeting of the General Board and all members of the board except Admiral Dewey were present.

The discussion today touched only briefly upon the prospective building programme. It was agreed that before the board gave serious consideration to a naval programme this year it should await intelligence from the naval officers aboard. Up to date the United States has received only meagre reports concerning the naval lessons taught by the war.

It is known of course that the submarine has demonstrated its efficiency within certain limitations. As there has been no actual test so far between modern dreadnoughts and submarines the relative efficiency of the two has not yet been determined.

The belief was expressed at today's meeting that naval engagements of importance would undoubtedly be fought within the next few months. Accordingly it was agreed that the board's report to the Secretary should be deferred until fall. By that time it is hoped the Navy Department will be in possession of information of importance to guide it in preparing a building programme for consideration by Congress.

GARRISON ASKS MORE TIME.

Does Not Want Army Plans Discussed Until Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Garrison requested that all earnest advocates of a proper military policy refrain from pressing him and the War Department for details of the plan now in process of completion in advance of announcement of the completely formulated policy to be recommended.

The Secretary returned to Washington today and resumed his almost daily conference with the Assistant Secretary and the Chief and Assistant Chief of Staff and other advisers. It is expected that within a month or two the military programme will be ready, and announcement to the public will follow immediately.

Mr. Garrison said: "There have been published many unauthoritative statements of what is in contemplation and I feel that the effect of these has been harmful rather than helpful."

"My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not been formulated yet, with its details sufficiently worked out so as to make it possible to present it as a whole."

"I feel that all sensible, patriotic citizens wish to see a wise, practical, adequate military policy proposed and agreed upon. We are working to do our part toward that end. We are only hampered by premature discussion of specific details which can only be properly considered in relation to the whole policy."

PUTS CURB ON DANISH PRESS.

Minister of Justice to Restrict Comment on War Matters.

LONDON, July 27.—A Copenhagen despatch says arbitrary power has been given to the Danish Minister of Justice for the time being to restrict the press in its comment upon matters connected with the war. Papers which violate the regulations imposed will be subject to fine without recourse to the regular courts.

The bill was passed at the Government's instigation, the criticism of belligerent Powers having become very bitter in certain of the newspapers.

Many in Corea Perish in Floods.

TOKYO, July 27.—Floods on the island of Hokkaido and in Corea have drowned many persons and caused great damage.

SOCIALIST IN REICHSTAG MAKES PLEA TO END WAR

"Germany Wants No Conquest, No Annexation!" Cries Deputy Braun—House in Uproar as Government Is Attacked.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, June 25.—The Reichstag session yesterday was a stormy one. For the first time the subject of "annexation" and the matter of "keeping conquered territory" was freely discussed. It showed an ever widening cleavage between the Socialist party and the other Reichstag factions. It shows that there is discord in the Socialist party itself. That party is passing through a crisis, and the question in all minds is, Will the Socialists survive this crisis, as they have survived so many others?

Deputy Braun, Socialist, was the first speaker to attack the Government. He charged that the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by the unprecedented rise in prices had been "grossly insufficient," and assailed those who take advantage of the situation, making enormous profits through the increased cost of living.

"Against this state of affairs, which is a fraud against the people, we protest," he declared. "It benefits only those who are trying to make capital out of the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind; those who, too, are for a continuance of the bloodshed until the materialization of the most absurd annexation plans."

"The great majority of the people foster the most ardent wish that no opportunity be missed for the contracting of a new peace, and that the peace be one of justice and not of annexation. The great majority of the people are in favor of any kind of peace which is not a continuation of the bloodshed until the materialization of the most absurd annexation plans."

"The Social Democracy of Germany rejects these contemptible ambitions if this war is to end in a new peace. It increases the already terrific sacrifices, the frightful impairment of the national strength."

"The German nation wants no conquest, wants no annexation; it wants peace without humiliation and without violation of other countries."

Deprecates Disillusion.

Minister of the Interior Delbrueck said: "I fully agree with the Socialist Deputy that the present war is a serious matter for the German nation. It imposes upon the entire nation and upon each individual certain sacrifices which, however, can bear fruit only in the future. The German nation is not a nation of slaves, and it will not submit to a programme on what he thought he could get from Congress."

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TITANIC HEARING RESUMED.

Judge Mayer Interrupts Vacation for Closing Arguments.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court interrupted his vacation yesterday to hear the closing arguments in the White Star Line's proceeding to limit its liability in the sinking of the Titanic to approximately \$50,000. The arguments continued all day and will probably be concluded this afternoon, after which Judge Mayer will return to the country. He will hand down his decision some time in the early fall.

A Leonard Brougham, A. Gordon Murray, Frederick M. Brown and Francis H. Kinnicut argued for the claimants, who contend that the line is liable for the full amount of the damage incurred in the wreck, inasmuch as the ship was not seaworthy. The line's counsel, Charles C. Burlingham, Norman B. Reeder and J. Parker Kirkin appeared for the White Star Line.

COTTON LADEN SCHOONER OFF.

Ship Belonging to Leclanaw's Owners Sails for Russia.

The first cotton laden vessel masted schooner that ever sailed for a European port departed yesterday afternoon for Archangel, Russia, with a capacity cargo of 5,000 bales. She is the Helen W. Martin, and painted on her sides, amidships, are big American flags that may be seen a quarter mile or more away in clear weather.

Until recently the Martin was owned by J. B. Martin of Bath, Me., from whom she was purchased for a trifle less than \$100,000 by the Harby Steamship Company, owners of the torpedoes Leclanaw, and the Harby-Cotton Company, which is owned by the Harby-Cotton Company.

The Martin is a schooner, the agents of which are A. H. Bull & Co. She has been in the coal carrying trade and was skipper, Capt. J. B. Monteith, promises to land the cargo of cotton at Archangel in sixty days.

The impression of the steamship's officers was that England was putting a large fleet of patrol boats in commission to destroy the submarine fleet.

The boarding party then returned to the submarine, which pursued and sank another steamship, the coaster, Trafford, some distance off. The crew then returned to the Turnwell. British destroyers have in sight and the submarine disappeared. Capt. Humby and his men plugged the leaks, started the pumps and took her into Milford Haven, stopping on the way to pick up the crew of the Trafford.

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Avoid typhoid when travelling by drinking

White Rock
World's Best Table Water

BOGUS CANAL BOND COUPONS REDEEMED

Arrest in Chicago Discloses Swindle—Securities Worth \$25,000 Involved.

The arrest in Chicago yesterday by post office inspectors of Charles Siefer, Jr., in connection with charges of using the mails to defraud, led to the disclosure of a swindle involving the use of bogus canal bonds.

The National Democrats represented before the war the Russians would be in Berlin to-day and we would be starving for so long. Of course they are determined, if it must be, to keep on doing their duty until an honorable peace has been concluded."

Deputy von der Osten, Conservative, said: "All Germans have been guided by but one thought since the war began. 'Everything for the fatherland!' In this spirit all classes, including the agriculturists and the workmen, have done their full duty. With indignation the Reichstag and the entire nation reject the idea that any particular class has put its own interests above that of the common welfare."

Deputy Baron von Zylla (Conservative) said that he had been guided by the same thought since the war began. "If we had pursued the policy that the 'Social' Democrats represented before the war the Russians would be in Berlin to-day and we would be starving for so long. Of course they are determined, if it must be, to keep on doing their duty until an honorable peace has been concluded."

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EASTLAND BLAME PUT ON CAPTAIN AT INQUEST

Witnesses Assert He Was Warned of Listing and Failed to Fill Ballast Tanks—Secretary Redfield Summons Federal Employees to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Capt. Harry Pedersen was directly blamed for the Eastland disaster by witnesses after inquest at the Coroner's inquest to-day.

Harbor Master Adam Weckler, a marine expert, testified he noticed the dangerous list of the vessel and warned Capt. Pedersen that he would not open the Clark street bridge and permit the ship to pass out into the lake until the vessel had been righted.

James R. Linn, assistant harbor master, testified that in his opinion Capt. Pedersen was guilty of negligence for not ordering the crew to get passengers off after he had failed to fill the water ballast tanks in seventeen minutes. The fact that there were bubbles in the river showed that the Eastland was stuck in the mud, he said, the mud undoubtedly preventing the water from being pumped into the ballast tanks.

W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, charterer of the boat, testified that he believed the vessel was a fast tanker and was filled with ballast tanks. He testified that he had seen the vessel in the river and that he had seen the vessel in the river and that he had seen the vessel in the river.

One of the witnesses told the list of the boat and asserted it was heavily overloaded. One witness, A. C. Rieker, testified that there must have been "between 1,000 and 1,500 passengers on the ship."

The Coroner's inquest, which was directed in large part by State's Attorney Hoyne, was the first of the several investigations to swing into action.

Preliminary to the Government inquiry ordered by Federal Judge Landis to begin Thursday with the unloading of a Grand Jury, subpoenas were issued by Judge Landis for the appearance of Martin Plank, Chicago manager of the Eastland, and other witnesses.

Chief Engineer Erickson, Capt. Pedersen, Delbert Fisher, first mate, and other witnesses were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, arrived in the city this morning and immediately went into conference with United States Attorney Clynne in connection with the Government's investigation of the disaster.

Mr. Redfield later visited the scene of the disaster and his first act was to direct that a search be made for the "safety raft" sign which "We have been looking for," he said.

Mr. Redfield also directed his attention to the life preservers on the boat and pointed out that all bore the Government stamp showing that they had been inspected by the Government.

He also pointed out that the life preservers were not properly stored and that they were not properly stored and that they were not properly stored.

The Secretary said he was ready to appear before any of the investigating bodies, and that he had summoned the Grand Jury to Chicago so that they would be within the jurisdiction of the courts and could be called to testify.

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WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY DECIDED ON

Rushes Work on Note at Corbin After Hearing of Distress in Capital.

ARMS EMBARGO PROBABLE

CORBIN, N. H., July 27.—President Wilson was at work to-day preparing the promised announcement of the move the Government will take in pursuance of its policy regarding Mexico. The President shut himself in his study at Harliken House this afternoon and wrote rapidly on his typewriter for about an hour. It was understood that he had practically completed the formulation of the announcement which Secretary Lansing indicated at Washington is to be made in a few days.

The President is known to have had two radically different courses under consideration. One, it is believed, provides for the abandonment of further efforts to prevail upon the Mexican leaders to establish peace among themselves. The first step in this policy would be the restoration of the Mexican Republic to the United States. This step would be taken in connection with the issuance of an announcement fixing a period within which the revolutionary leaders must reach an agreement, provided the United States is to refrain from positive measures in behalf of its own citizens south of the Rio Grande.

The President was stirred to-day by reports which reached him in the State Department's dispatch bag regarding chaotic conditions in Mexico city. Immediately after reading these reports the President set about the preparation of the promised statement. No indication was given as to whether or not the statement would be issued before or after the President's return to Washington.

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